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cases of yellow fever existed, but did not contract the disease. She has lived in this place for about eight months. Her residence is about 50 feet from the house in which the third case developed.

The case is protected as far as possible by the use of a mosquito bar. The part of the town in which it occurred seems to be a point of general infection. To the present time I have been unable to persuade the authorities or the residents in general that the infection can be eradicated by the elimination of the *Stegomyia*, although I have persistently advocated this plan.

OCTOBER 15, 1905.

Two additional cases of yellow fever have originated in this port this season, making a total of 7.

These cases are under the observation of Dr. Allen Jumel, resident medical inspector, Louisiana State board of health, who reported them to me to-day.

The patients are members of the family in which three cases occurred.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera and plague—Precautions taken against pollution of water supply—Cholera in the provinces—Plague on steamship Banca at Cebu from Hongkong.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, September 29, as follows:

During the week ended September 16, 1905, the following quarantinable disease was reported for the city of Manila, namely: Cholera, 12 cases, 17 deaths.

Cholera.—The report for the week shows a most encouraging decline in the number of cases in Manila. Last week there were 68 cases and 69 deaths, as against 12 cases and 17 deaths for this week. No further cases have made their appearance in Bilibid prison. All appearances indicate that the outbreak of cholera in Manila is now under control. Only sporadic cases are reported, and many of these may be traced to direct infection from the provinces. While the disease is still confined to within 50 miles of the city of Manila, yet there has been a large increase in the number of cases reported from the provinces. One source from which no doubt many cases were contracted was from the village of Taytay, in Rizal Province. At that place an alleged healer was found to be engaged in treating all sick persons who applied for relief.

The treatment was said to consist of bathing in a tank, the water of which was obtained from a near-by estero, the course of which is between houses in which cholera cases had occurred. For those who were unable to go in person this water was bottled and sent to them. In view of the fact that among others who applied there were, in all probability, some persons who were afflicted with cholera, and as great pilgrimages to Taytay were also taking place, the great menace of the procedure will be appreciated. The health authorities have taken the matter in hand and the alleged cure working has been discontinued.

There were several cases of cholera on the watershed above the intake of the Manila water supply, and grave danger still exists that the same may become infected.

Cholera has appeared in the following towns: Pasig, Pateros, Taguig, Jalajala, Binangonan, Taytay, Antipolo, and Malolos, in Rizal Prov-

ince, and Pila and Lumbang in Laguna Province. To date there has been a total of 116 cases, with 92 deaths in the provinces, and a total of 175 cases and 153 deaths in Manila.

On Monday, September 11, 1905, a case of cholera developed among the crew of the schooner *Zaragoza*, which was undergoing five days' quarantine at Mariveles prior to her departure for interisland ports. This is the second case of cholera which has been detected by Service officers while vessels were undergoing quarantine, and fully justifies the course of placing all vessels in quarantine for five days prior to their departure from Manila.

Plague.—Owing to the favorable reports received with regard to plague in and around Amoy, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the quarantine against that port, and a letter, copy inclosed, was written to the American consul at Amoy with regard to this matter.

Several sporadic cases of plague were reported from Cebu during the past two weeks.

During the week no vessels were granted completed bills of health for ports in the United States. Three vessels entered quarantine prior to sailing.

The American ship *Amazon* entered on her five days' quarantine on the 14th instant. This vessel has just been disinfected on account of cholera having occurred aboard. New crew were taken and vessel remained in quarantine at the end of the week.

On September 14, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, with 190 crew and 137 cabin and 383 steerage passengers, entered quarantine. Vessel was partially disinfected, crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. All held at Mariveles Quarantine Station to complete five days from hour of leaving Manila.

On September 15, 1905, the American schooner *J. W. Clise* entered quarantine prior to sailing.

During the week 42 vessels bound for Philippine ports entered quarantine prior to sailing, being held three days if proceeding to Iloilo or Cebu and five days if proceeding to other Philippine ports. Thirteen vessels were discharged from quarantine, and 29 remained in quarantine on the evening of the 16th instant.

Quarantine at Manila against Amoy removed.

[Inclosure.]

MANILA, P. I., September 11, 1905.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL, Amoy, China.

SIR: If the favorable conditions with regard to the quarantinable diseases at Amoy which you have reported continue to obtain, I have the honor to recommend that you inform the shipping interests at your port that after September 15, 1905, no quarantine will be imposed at Manila upon vessels from Amoy. The usual disinfection which has been done for the past few years, however, will be continued as heretofore; therefore, vessels clearing from your port to the Philippines should be directed to call at the Mariveles Quarantine Station for such disinfection as may be necessary before attempting to enter any Philippine ports.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

During the week ended September 23, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila, namely: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 20 cases, 14 deaths.

Cholera.—While the number of cholera cases is slightly in excess of those reported for the preceding week, yet the situation is not considered serious, and there is every reason to believe that the disease will be stamped out very shortly in the city of Manila. There is, however, one very disquieting feature, namely, the continued presence of cholera on the watershed of the Maraquina Valley, above the intake of the city water supply. Every effort is being made to guard against pollution, three troops of cavalry being engaged upon this work.

Considerable anxiety was felt during the early part of the week covered by this report on account of a letter having been received from Nueva Caceres to the effect that 1 case of cholera had made its appearance at that place. It will perhaps be remembered that during the cholera outbreak of 1902 the disease appeared at Nueva Caceres almost simultaneously with its appearance at Manila, and since travel between Manila and Nueva Caceres during the present outbreak was practically impossible, except that which underwent the regular quarantine of five days, it was not likely that the disease could have been carried from Manila. Should this case have been correctly diagnosed, it would appear to afford additional evidence that the disease is endemic in the Philippines. However, no additional cases have occurred and this fact will appear to throw considerable doubt upon the diagnosis.

Cholera in the provinces is still confined to about the same limits reported last week. The cases at Taytay have markedly increased until they have now reached a total of 56 cases with 48 deaths.

Total number of cases in the city of Manila since the outbreak has been 195 with 168 deaths. The number of cases in the provinces has been 260 with 213 deaths.

Plague.—On September 17, 1905, a case of plague was detected by Passed Asst. Surg. Carroll Fox upon the British steamer *Banca*, which was lying in the harbor of Cebu, and which had arrived several days before from the port of Hongkong. On September 22, 1905, another case made its appearance. Both patients were removed to a hospital in Cebu, and after disinfection of the vessel the loading of hemp in quarantine was permitted. The vessel is loading for continental and British ports.

After an entire absence of plague for the period of a month, another case made its appearance in Manila September 23, 1905, in the person of a young Filipino girl, about 16 years of age, the daughter of a well-to-do Filipino family.

The following vessels were cleared for United States ports during the week:

On September 18, 1905, the American bark *Amazon* was released from five days' quarantine and sailed for Port Townsend.

On September 19, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sherman* was released from five days' quarantine and sailed for San Francisco.

On September 19, 1905, the British steamer *African Prince* was granted a supplemental bill of health for Boston and New York. Personnel were inspected on board prior to sailing.

On September 23, 1905, the American schooner *J. W. Clise* was released from five days' quarantine and sailed for Port Townsend.